

# ARMY MEDICINE STRATEGIC PLAN (AMSP), DRAFT, 12 NOVEMBER 1997

## Proponent

The proponent for this document is the Office of the Surgeon General and the U.S. Army Medical Command.

## Web Site Location

This document is not on the world wide web. The document may be reviewed in the USACHPPM Plans and Integration Office.

## Definition

*Medical Readiness - The ability to mobilize, deploy and sustain field medical services and support for any operation requiring military services; to maintain and project the continuum of healthcare resources required to provide for the health of the force; and to operate in conjunction with beneficiary health care.*

*AMSP Mission Statement - Provide medical readiness to:*

- ◆ *Project and sustain a healthy and protected force - forces are deployed in a state of optimal health, equipped to protect themselves from disease and injury*
- ◆ *Deploy the medical force - the deploying medical units are capable of supporting the medical requirements of the deployed forces under any contingency, and*
- ◆ *Manage the health care of the soldier, the soldier's family, and the extended family - we provide a continuum of accessible, cost effective, quality care to support the health care needs of all eligible beneficiaries*

*AMSP Vision Statement - A world-class quality health system in support of America's Army at home and abroad, accessible to the Army family, accountable to the American people.*

## Synopsis

This plan covers the 1998 timeframe. It addresses five goals:

- ◆ Ensuring readiness - ensuring medical preparedness for military operations to support the future battlefield of Army XXI and Stability and Support Operations;
- ◆ Designing organization - designing the right mix of skills and organize them most efficiently;
- ◆ Managing care - managing the health care of each individual so that the right level of care is provided at the right time and the right place (be it during peacetime, Stability and Support Operations, or on the battlefield) for the desired outcome;
- ◆ Valuing people - valuing people as our most important resource and greatest source of strength; and
- ◆ Leveraging technology - leveraging technology to keep pace with Army XXI modernization efforts, improve quality and efficiency, and compensate for shrinking resources.



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There are numerous strategies that describe how to achieve the goals. They include:

- ◆ develop a methodology to assess the health and fitness of our Army on a continuing basis;
- ◆ support the research and technology that optimizes human performance and enhances force protection;
- ◆ use best practices models to achieve maximum efficiencies;
- ◆ promote prevention and wellness as the foundation of the system;
- ◆ use comprehensive, population-based medical information systems as a foundation for evidenced-based disease prevention and health decision making;
- ◆ develop partnerships among our sister services, other Government agencies and the private sector to create healthier environments and workplaces;
- ◆ provide necessary health information to commanders, policy makers, and individuals who can act to influence health, and prevent diseases and injuries;
- ◆ sustain the prevention culture at home and abroad, in peace and war;
- ◆ identify the full range of technologies needed to accomplish the Army Medicine Mission.

## What Does This Mean for Military Public Health?

We must assess our preventive medicine organizational strengths and weaknesses to ensure preventive medicine and health promotion assets can perform their mission. Future operations are will probably focus on deterrence, conflict preventive, and humanitarian or peacekeeping missions. The increase in these kinds of operations and the close association with local populations and coalition forces will necessitate increased early preventive medicine involvement. We may encounter new and emerging infectious diseases, increased disease incidence associated with disease particular to the area of operation, and diseases brought to the area by coalition forces.

The following themes are common to other planning documents on our list:

- ◆ create a common culture throughout the DoD that values health and fitness. We will focus on value-added products and services that will increase our ability to help shape the international HP & PM environment of tomorrow;
- ◆ ensure we have the preventive medicine policies, procedures, equipment, personnel, and training to facilitate contingency based force tailoring. We must have a world class center of excellence for achieving and maintaining a fit, healthy, and ready force;
- ◆ develop partnerships among the Uniformed Service's Military Health System (MHS), other government agencies, the World Health Organization, and the private sector to create healthier environments and workplaces;
- ◆ demonstrate the effectiveness of environmental health, occupational health and health promotion in minimizing risk and optimizing readiness, fitness, and health;
- ◆ assist with the development of a Joint service approach in addressing the health promotion and preventive medicine needs of commanders, especially the CINCs; and we must disseminate this integrated health information to commanders, policy makers and individuals who can act to influence health and prevent diseases and injuries;
- ◆ optimize the use of technology to obtain, evaluate, and disseminate preventive medicine information; and we need to work closely with the research, development, and acquisition communities; and

- ◆ assist the Army Medical Department (AMEDD) Center and School and other service schools in developing innovative state-of-the-art solutions to address lessons learned and doctrine, training, leader development, organization, materiel, and soldiers (DTLOMS) deficiencies to meet the challenges of Joint Vision 2010.

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